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9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
10	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
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12	SKYE BIOSCIENCE, INC.,	Case No. 2:23-cv-01218			
13	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR			
14	VS.	1. BREACH OF CONTRACT			
15	PARTNER RE IRELAND INSURANCE DAC,	2. TORTIOUS BREACH OF THE IMPLIED COVENANT OF GOOD			
16		FAITH AND FAIR DEALING			
17	Defendant.	3. DECLARATORY RELIEF			
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19		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL			
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COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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Plaintiff Skye Bioscience, Inc., formerly known as Nemus Bioscience, Inc. ("Skye"), complains of defendant Partner Re Ireland Insurance dac ("PartnerRe") and alleges as follows:

Nature of This Lawsuit

1. This is a lawsuit by Skye to recover the full amounts owed under a Directors, Officers and Company Liability ("D&O") insurance policy issued by PartnerRe. It arises out of PartnerRe's wrongful and bad faith refusal to defend and indemnify Skye against claims asserted against the company in an underlying lawsuit titled Cunning v. Skye Bioscience Inc., United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 8:21-cv-00710 (the "Cunning lawsuit"). The Cunning lawsuit alleges securities violations and specifically seeks damages for violations of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, a securities regulation. Accordingly, the Cunning lawsuit falls squarely within the coverage afforded under the policy PartnerRe sold to Skye. However, rather than honoring its duties in connection with the Cunning lawsuit, PartnerRe chose to abandon its insured and repudiate its coverage obligations, thereby causing Skye to suffer considerable damages. By this lawsuit, Skye seeks to recover the policy benefits to which it is entitled, plus interest, attorneys' fees, and punitive damages.

Jurisdiction and Venue

- 2. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction to hear this case under 28 U.S.C § 1332 based on complete diversity of citizenship between the parties and because the amount in controversy, exclusive of costs and interest, exceeds \$75,000.
- 3. Venue is proper in this District because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Skye's claims, including the delivery of the insurance policy at issue in this litigation and the defense and litigation of the Cunning lawsuit, occurred in this District. PartnerRe has also marketed, advertised, sold, and maintained insurance policies, and otherwise conducted extensive business, within this District.

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The Parties

- Skye is a Nevada corporation with a principal place of business in San 4. Diego, California. Skye is a cutting-edge biopharmaceutical company, focused on the discovery, development and commercialization of new chemical entities derived from bioengineered cannabinoid molecules, such as THC and CBD. Skye is developing new and proprietary products designed to improve therapeutic treatments for multiple diseases, with a primary focus on ocular diseases.
- 5. Skye is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Partner Re is a company organized under the laws of Ireland and has its principal place of business in Dublin, Ireland. Skye is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that PartnerRe is authorized to transact business, and transacts business, in the State of California and the County of Los Angeles.

The Policy

- PartnerRe issued Directors, Officers and Company Liability Policy No. 6. B0621PNEMU000218 (the "Policy") to Skye (then known as Nemus Bioscience, Inc.) for the period of December 31, 2018, to December 31, 2020. Subject to a retention of \$250,000 per claim, the Policy provides \$5,000,000 in aggregate coverage for "Loss" resulting from each "Securities Claim." A true and correct copy of at least the relevant portions of the Policy is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference.
 - 7. The Policy obligates PartnerRe to: pay on behalf of [Skye] Loss resulting from any Securities Claim first made against the Company during the Policy Period for a Wrongful Act.

Exhibit A, § I.C. 25

8. The Policy defines "Securities Claim" to mean: any demand or proceeding [as more fully defined as a Claim] . . . against any of the Insureds . . .

alleging any violation of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, rules or regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission under either or both Acts, similar securities laws or regulations of any federal, state (including any state blue sky laws), local or any foreign jurisdiction, any other laws, rules, regulations or statutes regulating securities or any common law arising out of, involving, or relating to the ownership, purchase, sale or distribution of or offer to purchase, sell or distribute any securities of the Company, including any debt or equity securities, whether on the open market or through a public or private offering

Id., § II.X.

- 9. The Policy defines "Claim" in pertinent part to mean: any written demand . . . against any of the **Insureds**, or any civil . . . proceeding . . . against any of the **Insureds**, including:
 - (a) any appeal from any such proceeding.

|| *Id.*, § II.B.1.

- 10. The Policy defines "Loss" to mean:
 - (a) damages, judgments, including pre and postjudgment interest, and settlements,
 - (b) Inquiry Costs and Costs, Charges and Expenses, and

(c) punitive, exemplary or multiplied damages where
the applicable law allows coverage for punitive,
exemplary or multiplied damages

Id., § II.O.

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- "Costs, Charges and Expenses" is defined in the Policy to include 11. "reasonable and necessary legal fees and expenses including reasonable and necessary expert fees incurred by the **Insureds** in defense and appeal of any Claim." Id. § II.E.
 - 12. The Policy defines "Wrongful Act" to mean: any actual or alleged act, error, omission, misstatement, misleading statement, neglect or breach of duty:
 - 3. by the **Company** involving a **Securities Claim**.

Id. § II.BB.

13. The Policy further states that "[m]ore than one Claim involving the same Wrongful Act . . . shall be deemed to constitute a single Claim and shall be deemed to have been made . . . the date on which the earliest Claim involving the same Wrongful Act . . . is first made." Id. § IV.C.

The Cunning Lawsuit and PartnerRe's Breaches

On or about August 6, 2019, during the Policy's policy period, Skye 14. received a demand letter from counsel for former employee Wendy Cunning. In her demand letter, Ms. Cunning alleged, among other things, that she had been wrongfully terminated after she complained about Skye's unlawful conduct, which she claimed included various violations of federal securities laws. She alleged that Skye's purported retaliation against her violated the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other state and federal laws. In her August 6, 2019, letter, Ms. Cunning demanded that Skye pay her significant sums to compensate her for Skye's alleged wrongful acts and conduct.

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- 15. On or about September 12, 2019, Skye reported Ms. Cunning's August 6, 2019, demand letter to PartnerRe, seeking coverage under the Policy. On or about September 18, 2019, PartnerRe acknowledged receipt of Ms. Cunning's demand letter and agreed to treat Skye's notice as a circumstance which could give rise to a Claim under the Policy.
- On April 16, 2021, Wendy Cunning filed a lawsuit against Skye in the United States District Court, Central District of California. Ms. Cunning's complaint included the same general allegations as those made in her August 6, 2019, demand letter. Ms. Cunning's complaint included causes of action for (1) Violation of Whistleblower Protections under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (18 U.S.C. § 1514A et seq.); (2) Retaliation under California Labor Code § 1102.5; (3) Wrongful Termination in Violation of Public Policy; and (4) Intentional Inflection of Emotional Distress. A true and correct copy of the April 16, 2021, complaint in the Cunning lawsuit is attached hereto as Exhibit B and incorporated by reference.
- On November 29, 2021, Ms. Cunning filed her First Amended Complaint, which included substantially similar allegations as her original complaint. Ms. Cunning's First Amended Complaint includes causes of action for (1) Violation of Whistleblower Protections under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (18 U.S.C. § 1514A et seq.) and (2) Retaliation under California Labor Code § 1102.5. A true and correct copy of the November 29, 2021, complaint in the Cunning lawsuit is attached hereto as Exhibit C and incorporated by reference.
- 18. In her lawsuit, Ms. Cunning alleges that Skye, through a former company director, engaged in "conduct – [including] misleading investors and insider trading – [that constituted] violations of [the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002], securities laws and other possible legal violations." See Exhibit B, ¶ 32; see also Exhibit C, \P 37. As noted above, the *Cunning* lawsuit included a claim for violation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

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- 19. When Congress enacted the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in 2002, it expressly amended the Securities Act of 1934 to include the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. See SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002, PL 107-204, July 30, 2002, 116 Stat 745. Thus, by operation of this Congressional amendment, a violation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act is also considered a violation of the Securities Act of 1934.
- Skye promptly reported the Cunning lawsuit to PartnerRe, seeking 20. coverage under the Policy. Pursuant to the Policy's terms, because Ms. Cunning's August 6, 2019, demand letter and her subsequent lawsuit were premised on similar allegations and alleged the same "Wrongful Acts," the Cunning lawsuit is deemed to be a "Claim" first made during the Policy's policy period.
- Pursuant to the Policy's plain terms, the Cunning lawsuit constitutes a 21. "Securities Claim" alleging "Wrongful Acts" against Skye. Accordingly, it falls squarely within the Policy's coverage. However, without performing any meaningful investigation into Skye's claims, and without regard to the breadth of coverage afforded under its Policy, PartnerRe unreasonably and incorrectly denied coverage. PartnerRe based its denial on an unreasonably narrow interpretation of the phrase "Securities Claim," contrary to its duties under the Policy and the law.
- Specifically, in denying coverage, PartnerRe incorrectly asserted that 22. the Cunning lawsuit did not qualify as a covered "Securities Claim" as defined in the Policy. PartnerRe took this position even though the *Cunning* lawsuit plainly alleges securities law violations and includes a cause of action for violation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, a securities law. PartnerRe's position was and is contrary to the law and the facts.
- 23. As a result of PartnerRe's wrongful denial, Skye was forced to fund its own defense in the Cunning lawsuit. To date, Skye has been forced to pay approximately \$1,443,205 in defense fees and costs incurred in connection with the Cunning lawsuit without any assistance from PartnerRe, and Skye continues to incur legal fees and costs in connection with its defense. Furthermore, through its

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wrongful denial of coverage, PartnerRe has repudiated its duty to indemnify Skye in connection with the Cunning lawsuit.

Filed 02/17/23

- 24. Through its wrongful denial and the other unreasonable conduct described above, PartnerRe breached its contractual obligations under the Policy and acted in bad faith.
- A jury trial was conducted in the Cunning lawsuit in January 2023. On 25. January 18, 2023, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Ms. Cunning and awarded her \$4,853,460 in damages. The parties to the Cunning lawsuit are expected to file various post-trial motions in the coming weeks.
- 26. To the extent not waived or otherwise excused, Skye complied with all terms and conditions precedent contained in the Policy. Therefore, Skye is entitled to all benefits of insurance provided by the Policy.

First Cause of Action

(For Breach of Contract)

- 27. Skye realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 26 above, inclusive.
- 28. PartnerRe has a duty under the Policy, the law, and insurance industry custom and practice to pay Skye's fees and costs incurred in connection with the defense of the Cunning lawsuit. PartnerRe's duty arose at least at the time Skye's reasonable and necessary defense fees and costs exceeded the Policy's applicable retention and will continue through final resolution of the Cunning lawsuit, or until the Policy has been exhausted.
- 29. PartnerRe also has a duty under the Policy to indemnify Skye for any settlement or judgment in the Cunning lawsuit.
- 30. Furthermore, PartnerRe had a duty under the Policy, the law, and insurance industry custom and practice to promptly conduct a full and thorough investigation, including all bases that might support Skye's claim for coverage for the Cunning lawsuit. PartnerRe also had a duty to give at least as much

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consideration to Skye's interests as it gave its own interests in assessing coverage for the Cunning lawsuit.

- 31. PartnerRe breached its duties under the Policy by, among other things,
 - Failing to perform a meaningful investigation into Skye's claim a. for coverage for the Cunning lawsuit;
 - b. Failing and refusing to pay or reimburse Skye's legal fees and costs incurred in connection with the defense of the Cunning lawsuit;
 - Failing to acknowledge its duty to indemnify Skye for any c. settlement or judgment in the Cunning lawsuit;
 - Asserting grounds for limiting coverage for the Cunning lawsuit d. that it knows are not supported by, and in fact are contrary to, the terms of the Policy, the law, insurance custom and practices, and the facts; and
 - Otherwise refusing to perform duties under the Policy. e.
- 32. As a direct and proximate result of PartnerRe's breach of contract, Skye has sustained at least \$1,443,205 in damages, plus interest at the legal rate. Skye continues to suffer damages because of PartnerRe's contractual breaches and will seek leave to amend this complaint once it ascertains the full extent of its damages.

Second Cause of Action

(For Tortious Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)

- 33. Skye realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 26 above, and 28 through 31 above, inclusive.
- Implied in the Policy was a covenant that PartnerRe would act in good 34. faith and deal fairly with Skye, that PartnerRe would do nothing to interfere with the rights of Skye to receive benefits due under the Policy, and that PartnerRe would

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give at least the same level	of consideration to	Skye's interests	as it gave to	its own
interest.				

- 35. PartnerRe also had a duty under the Policy, the law, and insurance industry custom, practice, and standards to conduct a prompt and thorough investigation including all of the bases that might support Skye's claim for coverage, before asserting coverage defenses or denying coverage.
- Instead of complying with these duties, PartnerRe breached its implied 36. covenant of good faith and fair dealing and acted in bad faith by, among other things,
 - Failing to promptly conduct a full and thorough investigation of a. the Cunning lawsuit;
 - Failing to inquire into bases that might support coverage for the b. Cunning lawsuit;
 - Unreasonably failing and refusing to honor its promises and c. representations in the Policy;
 - Wrongfully and unreasonably asserting grounds for denying d. coverage for the *Cunning* lawsuit that it knows are not supported by, and in fact are contrary to, the terms of the Policy, the law, insurance custom and practices, and the facts;
 - Giving greater consideration to its own interests than it gave to e. Skye's interests; and
 - Otherwise acting as alleged above. f.
- 37. In breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, PartnerRe did the things and committed the acts alleged above for the purpose of consciously withholding from Skye the rights and benefits to which it is and was entitled under the Policy. PartnerRe's acts are inconsistent with the reasonable expectations of Skye, are contrary to established insurance industry custom and

practice, are contrary to legal requirements, are contrary to the express terms of the Policy, and constitute bad faith.

- 38. Skye's damages were foreseeable given the purpose of the Policy was to provide coverage for "Securities Claims" like the *Cunning* lawsuit.
- 39. As a direct and proximate result of PartnerRe's acts, Skye has sustained at least \$1,443,205 in damages, plus interest at the legal rate. Skye continues to suffer damages because of PartnerRe's bad faith and will seek leave to amend its complaint once Skye ascertains the full extent of its damages. Also, pursuant to *Brandt v. Superior Court*, 37 Cal. 3d 813 (1985), Skye is entitled to recover attorneys' fees that it has previously incurred, and continues to incur, in its efforts to obtain the benefits due under the Policy that PartnerRe wrongfully withheld, and is withholding, in bad faith. Skye also is entitled to interest thereon at the maximum legal rate.
- 40. Skye is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that PartnerRe—acting through one or more of its officers, directors, or other corporate employees with substantial independent and discretionary authority over significant aspects of its business—performed, authorized, or ratified the bad faith conduct alleged above.
- 41. PartnerRe's conduct is despicable and has been done with a conscious disregard of Skye's rights, constituting oppression, fraud, and/or malice. PartnerRe has engaged in a series of acts designed to deny Skye the benefits due under the Policy. Specifically, PartnerRe, by acting as alleged above, in light of information, facts, and relevant law to the contrary, consciously disregarded Skye's rights and forced Skye to incur substantial financial losses, thereby inflicting substantial financial damage on Skye. PartnerRe ignored Skye's interests and concerns with the requisite intent to injury within the meaning of California Civil Code section 3294. Therefore, Skye is entitled to recover punitive damages from PartnerRe in an

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amount sufficient to punish and to make an example of PartnerRe and to deter similar conduct in the future.

Third Cause of Action

(For Declaratory Relief)

- 42. Skye realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 26 above.
- 43. A controversy exists between Skye and PartnerRe. Skye contends that PartnerRe has a duty to cover Skye's defense costs in incurred in connection with the *Cunning* lawsuit and indemnify Skye for any settlement or judgment in the *Cunning* lawsuit. PartnerRe disputes Skye's contentions.
- 44. Therefore, declaratory relief is necessary to determine Skye's rights under the Policy. Specifically, Skye seeks a declaration from the Court that PartnerRe is obligated to reimburse Skye for the defense fees and costs it incurred in defense of the *Cunning* lawsuit. Skye further seeks a declaration from the Court that PartnerRe is obligated to indemnify Skye for any settlement or judgment in the *Cunning* lawsuit.
- 45. A declaration is necessary at this time so that the parties' dispute may be resolved and that the parties may be aware of their respective rights and duties.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, Skye prays for relief as follows:

On the First Cause of Action

1. For damages, plus interest, according to proof at the time of trial;

On the Second Cause of Action

- 2. For damages according to proof at the time of trial, including reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in obtaining the benefits due under the Policy, plus interest;
 - 3. For punitive damages in an amount to be determined at the time of trial;

On the Third Cause of Action

4. For a declaration in accord with Skye's contentions stated above;

On All Causes of Action

- 5. For costs of suit incurred herein; and
- 6. For such other, further, and/or different relief as may be deemed just and proper.

DATED: February 17, 2023 PASICH LLP

By: /s/ Jacquelyn M. Heitman

Shaun H. Crosner Jacquelyn M. Heitman Attorneys for Plaintiff

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Demand for Jury Trial

Plaintiff Skye Bioscience, Inc. hereby demands a trial by jury in this action.

DATED: February 17, 2023 PASICH LLP

By:/s/ Jacquelyn M. Heitman

Shaun H. Crosner Jacquelyn M. Heitman Attorneys for Plaintiff

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